

Formosa

Japan's Island Province & Its Savage Peoples

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FORMOSA — Ilha Formosa, the beautiful island, as it was acclaimed by the storm-tossed Portuguese navigators of the sixteenth century, when it was first sighted by them on one of their early voyages in the Far Eastern Seas—called by the Japanese Taiwan (Terrace Bay), is an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the south-east of the continent of Asia, separated from it by the Straits of Formosa, which vary in width from 90 to 220 miles. The island is 225 miles in length. Its breadth is from 80 to 90 miles; its coast-line, 780 miles; and its area, 13,795 square miles. The 121st Eastern meridian passes directly through almost its whole length, and the tropic of Cancer through its centre.

Lying thus on the verge of the tropics, and exposed by its insular situation to an enormous rainfall, its climate is hot, damp, and malarious, trying in the extreme to both European and Japanese constitutions, scarcely less so, indeed, than the West Coast of Africa, though modern hygiene and the sanitary measures that have been taken by the Japanese, in accordance with the most advanced principles of science, have largely reduced the former very high death-rate.

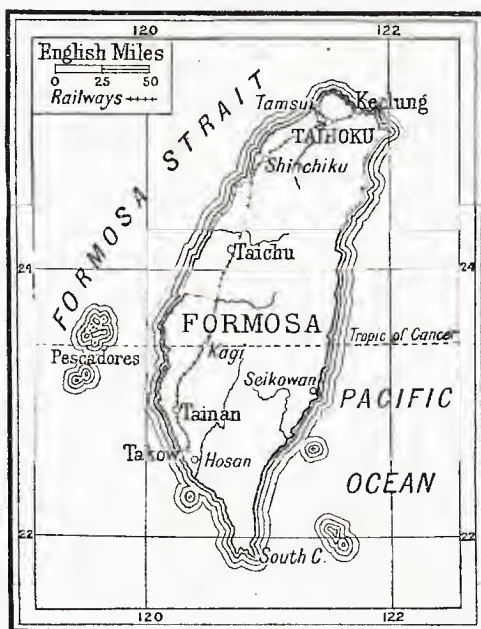
Sierra Leone used to be described as the

White Man's Grave, but the advance of medical science has caused it to lose its old name. And so it is with Formosa. In the early days of their occupation, the Japanese suffered severely, and "the island was dreaded more than if it had been infested by spirits." It is no longer so, and the Japanese residents now number more than 150,000, who enjoy both health and comfort and most of the amenities of life which they could have in what is now generally described as "Japan Proper," that is, the original islands of Japan.

Twenty-five miles from the west coast lie the Pescadores (Japanese Hokoto), a numerous group of islands which are under the Formosa jurisdiction. Their principal value is a strategic one. Lying in the fairway of the Formosa channel, with a harbour capable of accommodating a fleet of the

largest ships, and strongly fortified, they are a valuable asset in the naval supremacy of the Far East. They form one of the four bases which the Japanese describe as the quadrilateral of the China Sea. The other three are Port Arthur, Shimonoseki, and lastly Hongkong. Three of the bases are already in Japanese possession.

Formosa is one of the most interesting islands in the world from whatever point of view it may be



THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA



SWARTHY TRIO OF FORMOSAN ABORIGINES

These are the present-day representatives of the Atayal group of savage people who were dwelling on the island when the Chinese first made an appearance there in A.D. 608

Photo, Nippo: Yusen Kaisha

regarded—its natural beauties which gave it its name, its resources and consequent potentialities of great wealth, its political importance, its history, and its development as a Japanese colony.

The present writer, who has circumnavigated the island, and lived in it for nearly a year during its first military occupation by the Japanese, was never able to sympathise entirely with the Portuguese in their admiration when they first sighted it with their sea-worn eyes. On the east coast, from which the Pacific stretches to America in an unbroken waste of sea, it presents a front of huge cliffs rising directly from the sea to a height of from five to six thousand feet, the highest cliffs in the

world, against which the huge rollers of the Pacific unceasingly beat with loud - resounding roar. They are only broken by inlets in three places, and seamen who take the outer passage to the north always endeavour to give them a wide berth. They are all grand and even awe-inspiring, but they are not beautiful.

The west coast presents some picturesque aspects in the mountains rising in successive terraces till they reach their loftiest summits in the eastern half of the island, but between them and the western shore lies a flat alluvial plain, beautiful indeed in the luxuriance of its tropical vegetation and in its cultivation, but in no way attractive to those who view the coast from the sea, while the shore consists of long stretches of mud-flats and sand-banks that, when the tide is low, are desolate and dreary in the extreme.

The whole island is sharply divided from north to south into two unequal parts. Its western part is the plain just alluded to, which is of an average width of about twenty miles, and may be said to constitute one-third of the whole island. This plain has a fertile soil, so richly cultivated and so productive that it obtained at one time the name of "the granary of China." It is rich both in its economic products and in the glorious beauty of its flora. Two crops of rice, averaging over twenty million bushels, are produced every year; sugar, tea, rattans, tobacco, turmeric, sesame, peanuts, mulberry, sweet potatoes, and pineapples are cultivated on an extensive scale, and form substantial items of export.

Many economic plants — tapioca,

FORMOSA & ITS PEOPLES

hemp, coffee, grapes and other fruits—have been either introduced or their cultivation profitably developed by the Japanese, and the results already obtained from them are full of promise. The flora includes numerous orchids of singular beauty; jasmine, magnolias, azaleas, wild rose, hollyhocks, ferns and many other flowers grow in abundance over the whole plain, and help to give it the appearance of a garden of undying beauty.

Among the fauna are monkeys, bears, wild cats, tiger cats, wild pigs, spotted deer, goat antelopes, bats, rats, and



TYPE OF ATAYAL BELLE

The strange tattooing on her face indicates that she has attained womanhood and is now recognized by the Atayal tribe as a marriageable member of society

Photo, Nippon Yusen Kaisha



MIXTURE OF ISLAND FASHIONS

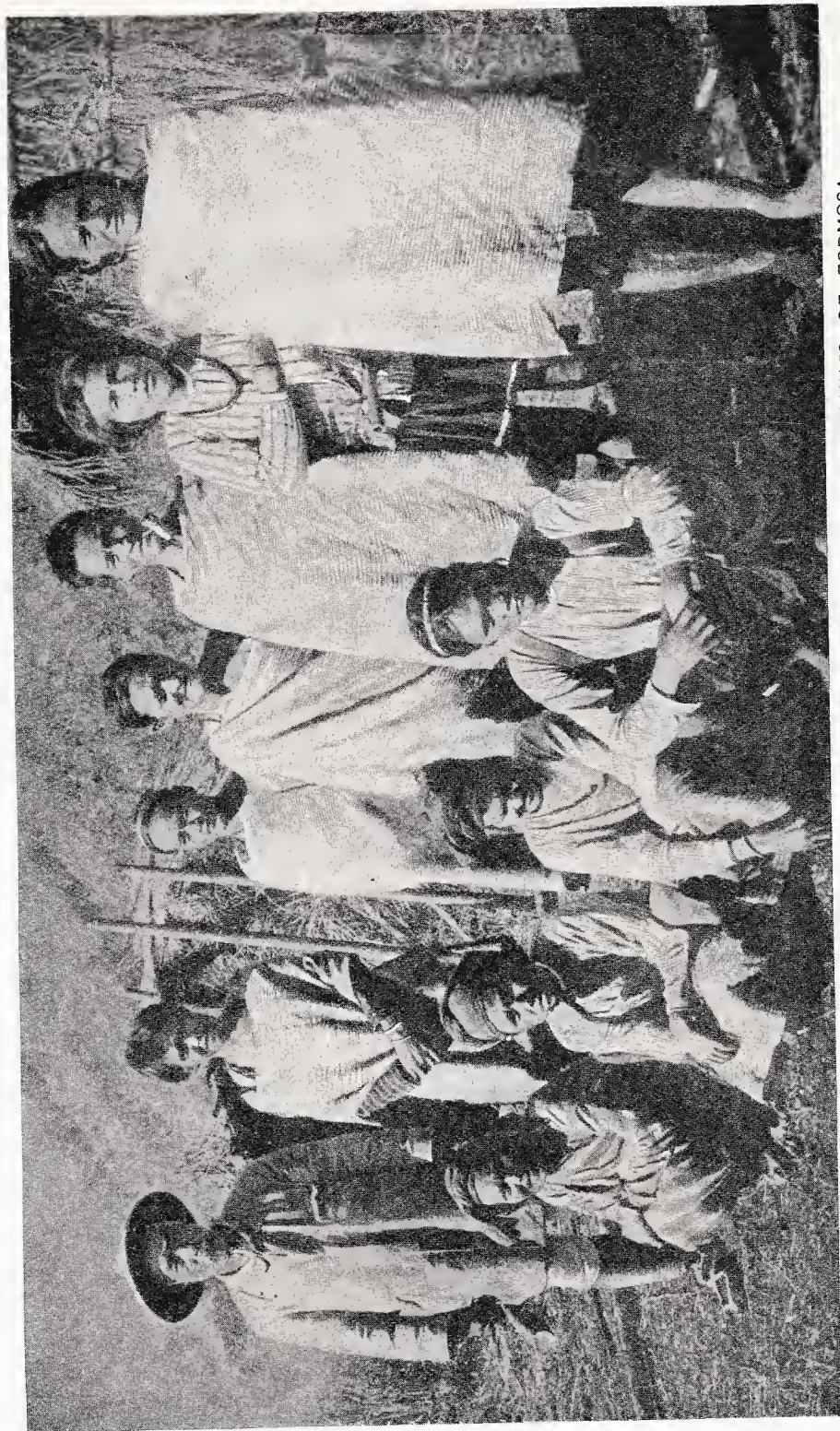
Wrapped round her body is a square of cloth, the regulation dress of the Atayal woman; the shirt-like jacket underneath she has bought from a Chinese trader

Photo, Nippon Yusen Kaisha

squirrels. There is a great variety of birds. Wallace, in his "Island Life," describes them at length, and mentions 145 species, of which at least 101 are permanent residents and 34 are peculiar to the island. Among them are larks, thrushes, swallows, starlings, orioles, minivets, fly-catchers, ouzels, magpies, crows, swifts, cuckoos, pigeons, doves, pheasants, partridges, owls, eagles, goshawks, etc. Insects are abundant and venomous. The worst type of malaria-carrying mosquito, cockroaches, and centipedes do not add to the pleasures of life. In the sugar districts



YOUTH AND AGE AS DEPICTED AMONG AN ABORIGINAL TRIBE OF THE JAPANESE PROVINCE OF FORMOSA
 According to ancient records the island now known as Formosa has been inhabited by savage people, the so-called aborigines, from the earliest days. These aborigines at the present time may be classified in eight groups, each of which possesses its own peculiar characteristics. Of these groups that of the Atayal is perhaps the best-known ; it comprises well over a hundred tribes, scattered chiefly over the mountainous region of the northern half of the island
Photo, Nippon Yusen Kaisha



PARTY OF ATAYALS BELONGING TO THE GROUP OF UNSUBDUED ABORIGINES OF FORMOSA

There is a considerable distinction between the various aboriginal groups of Formosa. This distinction is not only obvious where dress and customs are concerned, but extends even to their language, and it is not unusual for the language of one group to be quite unintelligible to the members of a second group. Quiet and homely in demeanour, it is difficult to realize that the Atayals are renowned as some of the most active head-hunting savages on the island

Photo, Nippon Yusen Kaisha

FORMOSA & ITS PEOPLES

the plague of flies recalls the long-ago sufferings of Pharaoh's subjects, while white ants are very destructive. In the north, the cobra is frequently seen. The commonest domestic animals are the water buffalo and the pig.

The eastern section of the island consists of great mountain ranges, which culminate in the lofty peaks of Mount Sylvia (13,000 feet) and Mount Morrison (14,000), the two highest mountains in the dominions of the Emperor of Japan,

Formosa is the chief source of the supply of the whole world. Like opium, tobacco, and salt, it has been made a government monopoly in the island, and its product is rigorously controlled. Under the Chinese the forests were wasted, the quality deteriorated, and cornering of the supply was not infrequent. Such incidents are now guarded against by stringent regulations, and many improvements have been introduced both into the methods of distillation and into



ATAYAL GIRLS NEAR THEIR MOUNTAIN HOME

Wood, bamboo, stone, rush and grass are used extensively by some of the Atayal tribes in the building of their houses; others prefer to dwell in cellar-like excavations in the earth, covered by flat pieces of stone. A quaint Atayal custom is the removal of the two lateral incisors from the upper jaw. This is practised by both men and women, and is considered to improve the appearance vastly

Photo, Nippon Yusen Kaisha

and are terminated by the cliffs facing the Pacific. These mountains are covered with dense primeval forests of oak, ebony, camphor, maple, cryptomeria, cedar, spruce, all timber trees of the highest economic value, most of all the camphor tree, at once the giant and king of the forest, the giant in its enormous girth and height, and the king in the splendour of its luxuriant foliage.

Camphor is one of the most valuable of economic and industrial drugs, and

the more thorough utilisation of the entire trees, so that the industry is, and is likely to continue, a source of steadily increasing and substantial revenue.

The forests are inhabited by the original settlers in Formosa, people of Malay or Negrito stock, who first occupied the western plains, but were gradually driven from them by Chinese immigrants into the mountain recesses, where they have conserved their independence almost to this day. They are



PRIMITIVE HOMESTEAD OF A FORMOSAN HEAD-HUNTER

The rifle in the hand of the Atayal warrior is the only outward sign of civilization to be seen in this quaint homestead. The Atayals are born hunters, and head-hunting is the one crime of violence laid to their charge, for in many points of morality these mountain savages can take their stand side by side with other and more civilized nations



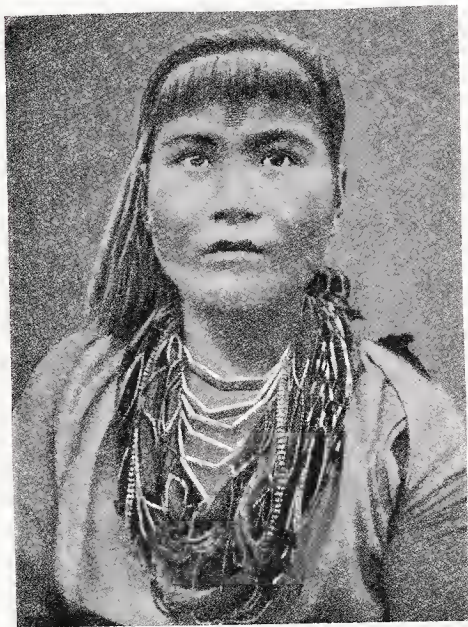
MEMBERS OF AN ATAYAL FAMILY AT HOME

In the mountain fastnesses of northern Formosa the houses of the Atayal tribes are widely scattered. Near their homesteads are quaint little erections, raised some three or five feet above the ground. They are the storehouses of the tribesmen. The structure is lodged on what appear to be four colossal mushrooms, the circular boards surmounting each post being provided against the ravages of rats

Photos, Nippon Yusen Kaisha

FORMOSA & ITS PEOPLES

the fiercest surviving savages in the whole world, hunters not only of wild animals but of men. They maintained a constant guerrilla war with the Chinese of the plains, who were always advancing more and more over the edge of the forest, where the camphor trees were most abundant, and the heads of slaughtered Chinamen are the proudest



TRIBAL STAMP OF DÉBUTANTE

Like a fine blue veil the tattooing stretches almost from ear to ear. A woman grown, she may now seek a husband, for each year is leap-year in the Atayal country

prizes of young braves and the most cherished trophies of the old.

The entire number of these savages has been estimated at 100,000, but this is little more than pure conjecture, as they are divided into several tribes, speaking different dialects, and often as much at variance with each other as they are with the Chinese, so that no accurate information can be obtained from themselves. They presented to the Japanese the alternative problems of extirpation or civilization. The first would not have been an outrage on the principles of humanity, but the Japanese have made and are still pursuing under the most adverse conditions honest

efforts towards the latter, and they have not been entirely without success.

The western plains, in which we include the northern section, contain a population of 3,700,000 people. It includes about 150,000 Japanese, the balance being Chinese, who of course are the main factors in the whole population. The chief towns are Keelung, Tamsui, and Taihoku, the seat of the Government, all in the north; Kagi in the centre of the island, and Tainan and Hozan in the south. The principal ports are Keelung and Tamsui in the north, and Anping and Takow in the south. Keelung is the only one which admits vessels of large size, and that to a very limited number and only when the sea is calm. It faces north, and in the frequent northerly gales the inside of the harbour, studded with rocks, is even more dangerous than the outside. Takow has a deep and well-sheltered lagoon, capable of development into a useful harbour, but the entrance is very narrow, with high rocks on both sides, and it is faced, on the sea side, with a dangerous bar. In their natural state both Anping and Takow are, as regards ocean-going ships, only open roadsteads, exposed to all the fury of the South-west monsoon which blows continuously through the summer months, and vessels anchored in them have often to seek a refuge by running to the Pescadores.

Typhoons of terrific violence occur four or five times each year, and a wind velocity of 126 miles an hour is recorded. Rain is torrential. In Keelung 242 rainy days and a fall of 198 inches in one year has been recorded, and the island enjoys the distinction of having one of the heaviest average annual rainfalls of the world, though the whole of it is very far from reaching the standard of Keelung. The mean annual temperature, taking an average of five years, is 83° at Tainan, rather less in the north, with a minimum of 37° in February. The mean maximum temperature is 90°, but one of 98° is recorded in July, and the humidity of the atmosphere lends additional severity to this high degree. The island lies in the volcanic chain that

FAIR FORMOSA'S SAVAGE HILL FOLK

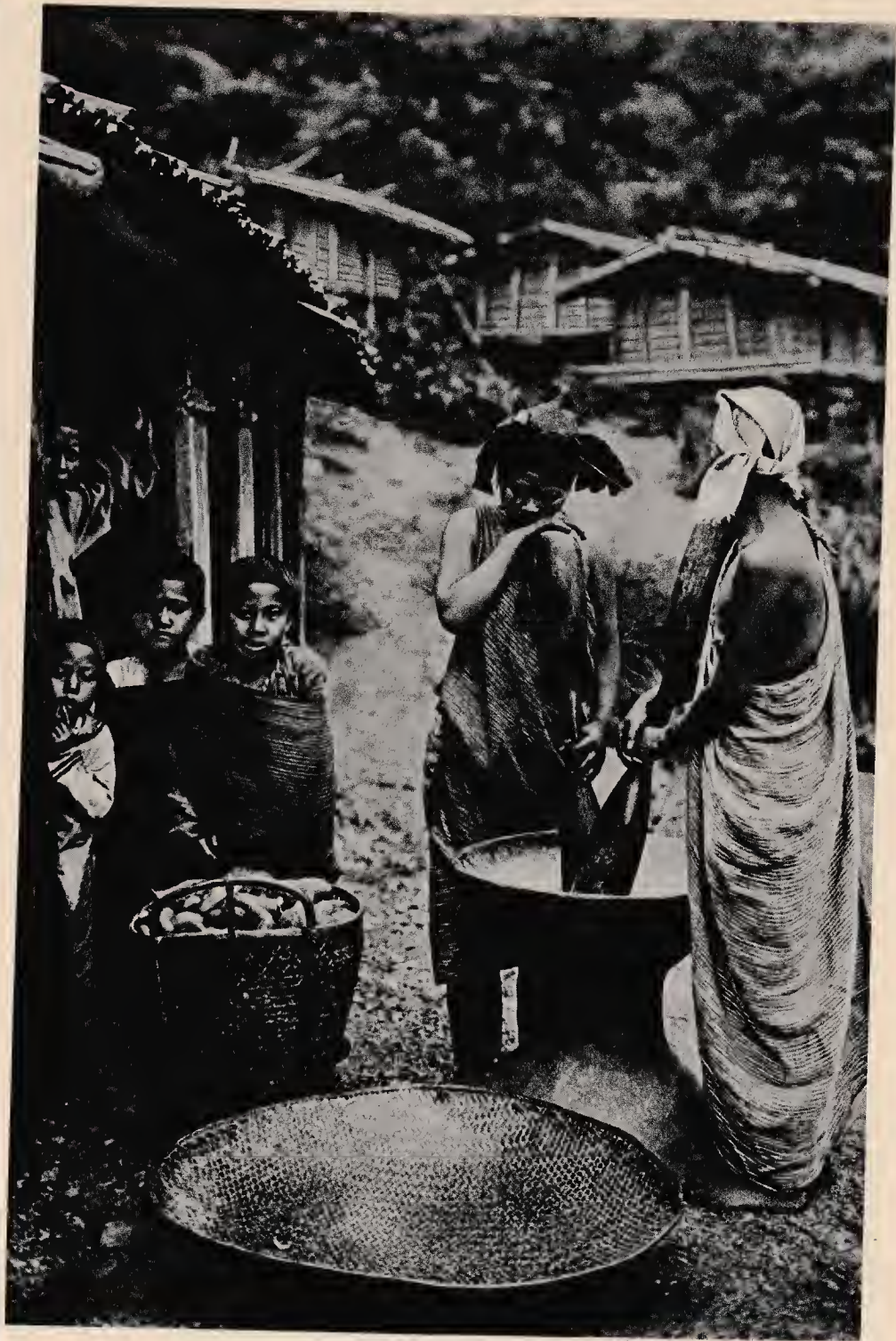


Square cloths woven of China grass, with clever geometrical designs in red, blue, and black wool, are the chief garment of the Atayal women

Photos by courtesy of Nippon Yusen Kaisha



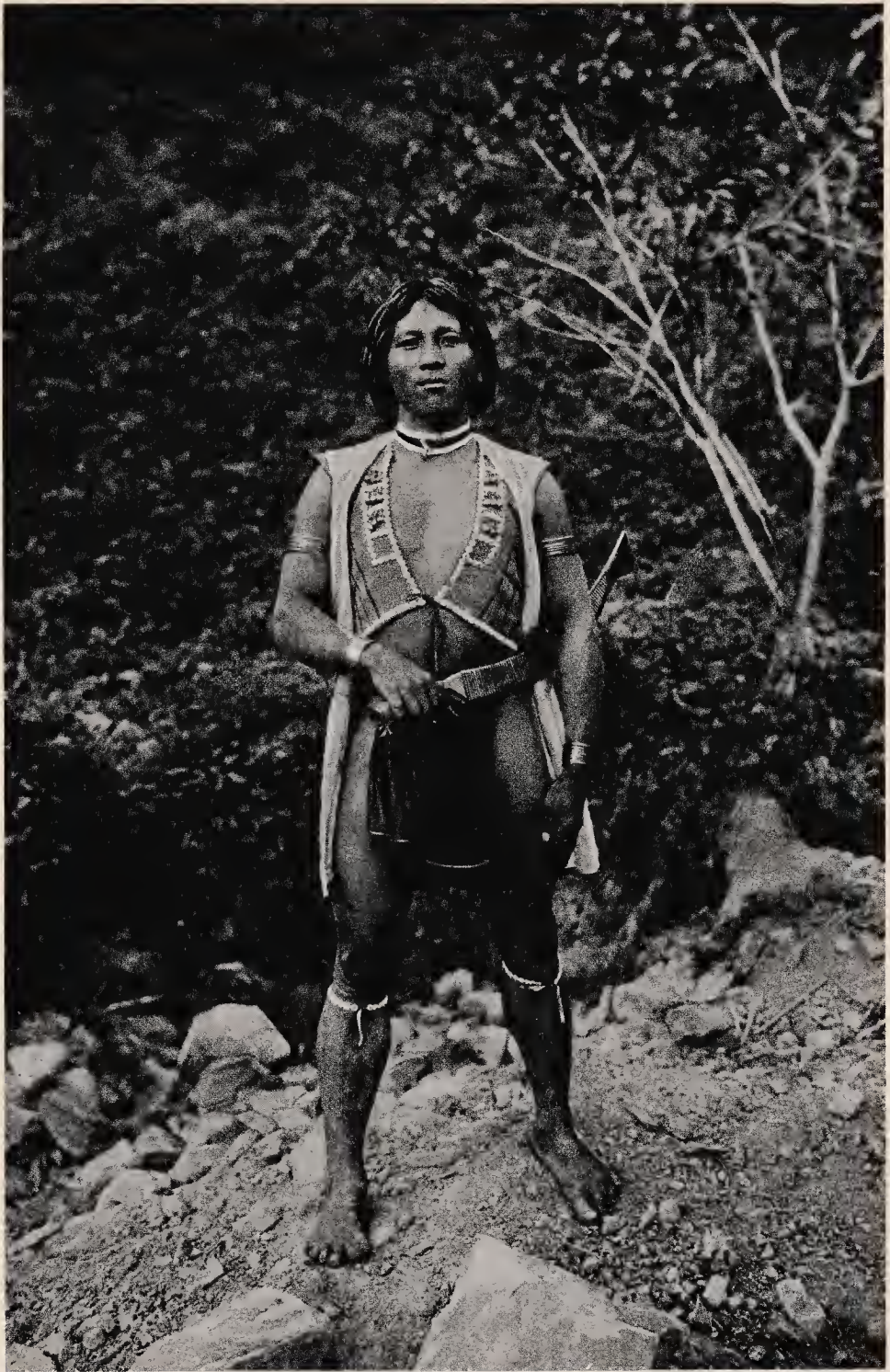
Stealthy and hardy, the Atayals are very sleuth-hounds in the chase. Their weapons are spears and knives, with sometimes a matchlock gun



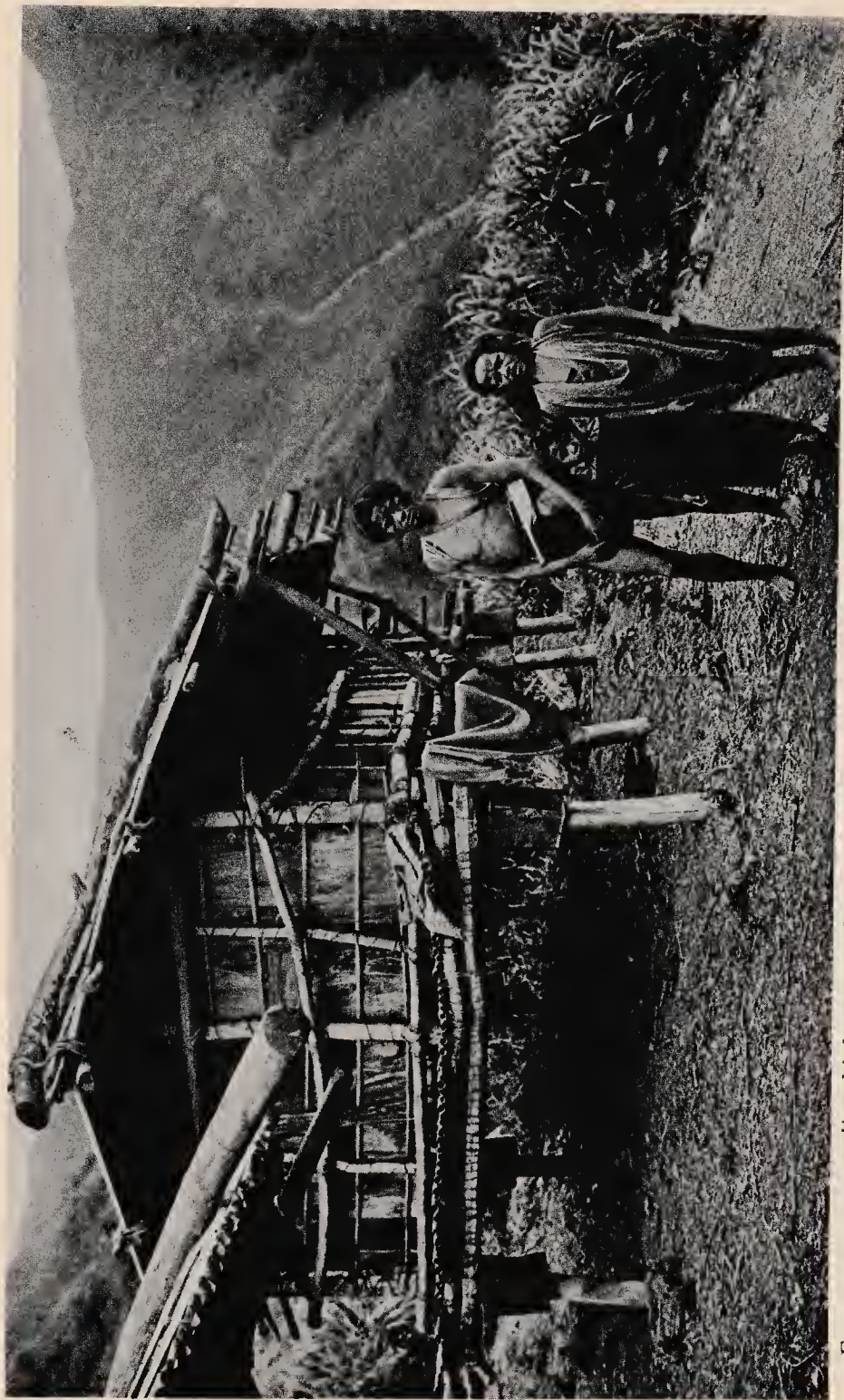
Atayal domestic equipment includes pestles like heavy Indian clubs, large wooden mortars, and an assortment of capacious baskets



Life is hard for Atayal women. All the field work falls on them, and drudgery and poor food make the finest girls old hags before their time



An open sleeveless tunic and a square of cloth are the Atayal's only garments. He is never without his cruel knife carried in a belt



Formosan savages live high up on the slopes of steep mountains. The huts of some tribes are raised on posts, with rat-guards at the top, and have walls and roofs of bamboo interlaced with rush or grass



Half a dozen houses make an average Formosan village, with three or four acres of filled ground shared among the families. The chase supplies most of the food, and all the men are inveterate head-hunters



From watch-towers not unlike doves' cages the hill folk of Formosa turn hawks' eyes over hill and dale seeking something or someone to kill

extends from Japan to the Philippines, and earthquakes therefore are not unusual, but there are no records of any of the terribly destructive severity which have been so frequent through all history in Japan.

Formosa was known to Chinese geographers from a very early period in the Christian era, but it was not clearly distinguished from the Loo Choo group until the sixteenth century. Throughout the Ming dynasty it was the haunt of both Chinese and Japanese pirates, who regularly raided the south coasts of China, the Japanese varying their piracy with commercial ventures to Malaysia, Saigon, and even to Mexico. In 1623 the Dutch, who had followed the Portuguese as pioneer adventurers in the western Pacific, established a settlement and built Fort Zealandia, where Anping now is, and another fort which in time became the city of Tainan. At that period there were already a considerable number of Japanese and Chinese settlers, but the Dutch ruled the island as masters, with every intention of making their occupation permanent.

In 1626 the Spaniards attempted to occupy the north of the island, but were driven out after much fighting, both on sea and land, and the Dutch, who governed well and were very successful in both commercial and missionary enterprise, held their ground till 1661. Then they in their turn were ousted by Koxinga, one of the most picturesque sailors of fortune in history, the son of a notorious Chinese pirate and of a Japanese mother. The father acquired such fame and wealth that he was adopted and given high rank by the Imperial Government, so that the son succeeded to a noble heritage of wealth, dignity, and military influence, and showed himself so worthy of all that he was called "the Father of his country." He was one of the last champions of the Ming dynasty. On their final overthrow by the Manchus he sought a new home in Formosa, and after a campaign stubbornly contested throughout nine months against great odds by the Dutch, the last of the Dutch surrendered and

left the island with all the honours of war, in September, 1662. Koxinga died in the following year, but his son held the position he had won for twenty-one years. Then the son died, and in the local chaos that followed the Manchus, who had become the rulers of China, stepped in, and thenceforward Formosa



YOUNG ATAYAL "ELIGIBLE"

Having reached manhood's estate, deeply indented tattoo marks adorn brow and chin, while the rattan cap and bamboo ear-plugs give him an appearance not unpicturesque

was an acknowledged portion of the Chinese Empire.

A stream of Chinese immigration followed. New settlers poured in from both Canton and Amoy, and just as the Red Indians were gradually driven into the backwoods by the original English and Dutch settlers in the eastern states, so were the aborigines of Formosa gradually driven into the mountain fastnesses, in which they have ever since continued to dwell, hating their oppressors, stalking and ruthlessly murdering them whenever the chance was given. To this general statement an exception must be made in the case of the Pepohwan, known by the Japanese as Jukuban or domesticated savages, a group in the south-west of the island



THREE GENERATIONS: FASHIONS FOR ALL

On crude looms the Atayal women weave their sarong-like garments from China grass ; the coloured threads interwoven in the material having been obtained by unravelling blankets of Chinese manufacture. Despite her age, the grandmother, on the right, shows a strong liking for dress. A length of coloured cloth is knotted round her head, and the leggings of cloth squares are the acme of fashion

Photo, Nippon Yusen Kaisha



DUSKY CHILDREN OF THE FORMOSAN FORESTS

However scanty their clothing, the hillmen always wear a belt. In it is carried the long, sharp-pointed knife so necessary for cutting wood and betel-nut, for skinning animals, or for beheading enemies. The descriptions of their customs and beliefs would fill a big book, for, as one authority asserts: "Savage life can be seen in all its lights and shades in the primeval mountain forests of Formosa"

Photo, Dr. Charles Hose

who remained in their original locations when their brothers of other tribes were driven to the mountains. They were gradually assimilated by the Chinese, whose customs and language they adopted to so great an extent that they are now practically indistinguishable to other than expert eyes.

The Chinese Government held the island till 1895, when it was ceded to Japan as part of the price which had to be paid for defeat in the war of 1894-95. Their administration of the island had not been successful. They had made little effort to render it so. Indolent and

corrupt officials preserved no order. There were frequent risings, some of great extent, involving long and severe fighting, on the part of their own people against their authority, and both settlers and savages were left to fight out their differences among themselves.

The island, unlighted and unsurveyed, with its terrible cliffs on the one side and its long shallows on the other, was a plague spot on navigation. It was the scene of many shipwrecks, when the survivors were ruthlessly murdered, not only by the savages on the east coast, but on some occasions by the Chinese on



CHARACTERISTIC ADORNMENT OF THE VONUM MOUNTAIN SAVAGES

Both men and women of the Vonum group delight in adorning their persons with trinkets. Shells, coloured berries and beads, teeth of animals, bright transparent stones or false jewels, all are treasured for personal decoration. Near their habitations, in specially built structures, other treasures are stored, collections of skulls—trophies of the hunt after man and beast



FANTASTIC MILLINERY WHICH COVERS A WARRIOR'S FRAME

Like their neighbours the Vonums, the Tsous are extremely fond of ornaments. From early youth the Tsou is subjected to Spartan hardships that he may become inured to the rough life of a warrior. A public hall is used as a lodging-place for all unmarried boys over twelve years of age, and here they are trained in warfare, and taught the principles of discipline, courage, and virtue



"LIGHT TO THEM THAT SIT IN DARKNESS"

Formosa was a field of missionary labour by the Dutch in the seventeenth century. Much good evangelical and medical work is being done now by Roman Catholic and by English and Canadian Presbyterian missionaries. The woman on the left of this photograph, though blind and seventy-eight years old, accomplishes a walk of eight miles every Sunday to attend service at Siau-lang

Photo, Presbyterian Foreign Missions



WHERE CIVILIZATION IS SLOWLY BANISHING BARBARISM

They live in the mountainous district lying to the immediate south-west of Mount Morrison. The Tsous form the smallest group of the Formosan savages, numbering less than 3,000 persons. Living on fairly peaceable terms with their neighbours, they nevertheless carefully preserve the ancient weapons and trophies of war belonging to their great warrior ancestors

Photo, Nippon Yusen Kaisha

the west or north. At last the crew of a Loo Choo junk met with this fate, and a military expedition was sent from Japan, which landed in the south and exacted due satisfaction from the guilty. This was in 1874. There were no more murders of shipwrecked crews. Ten years later the French, in the course of their controversy with China on Tongking, temporarily occupied both Keelung and the Pescadores. The French withdrew; but again, in another ten years,

the conquering Japanese came and took possession of the whole island, which then passed entirely out of the sovereignty of China.

Although the Imperial Government had formally transferred the island to Japan, the inhabitants so hated the prospect of their subjection to Japanese jurisdiction that they sent a petition to the British Government praying Great Britain to take possession of their island. It would have been a valuable colonial

FORMOSA & ITS PEOPLES

acquisition to the British, but international considerations interfered to prevent the acceptance of the tempting offer. It would have been an outrage to Japan, already deeply humiliated by the action of the three Powers in Kuantung, and it would not have been regarded with very friendly eyes by Russia and France, perhaps not even by Germany. So the offer was refused, and the inhabitants, left to their own resources, for many months offered a stout resistance to the new invaders,

and they were not overcome till much blood had been shed and much property destroyed.

For nearly two years the island was under military law and military domination, and both were exercised with the insensate cruelty and tyranny which all history has shown to be inseparable from such a regime wherever it has been in force. Even the civil officials proved in many instances to be far from desirable, while the worst ruffianism of Japan was well represented



SAVAGES WHO CAN SING THE JAPANESE NATIONAL ANTHEM

They are natives of the little village of Kampanzan, in northern Formosa. Their tribe, which belongs to the Atayal group, is considered one of the least civilized on the island; but Japanese influence is slowly penetrating into the mountain recesses, and Kampanzan now boasts of a village school where small savages may receive elementary instruction under Japanese supervision.



WHERE CHRISTIAN EFFORT IS MAKING HEADWAY

In Formosa missionaries are carrying on a great work under terribly trying conditions. Despite all difficulties, enormous success has been achieved by these "Bringers of Good Tidings," and many mission chapels, such as this one at Kagi, have been erected. Native preachers are stationed at most of these chapels, and countless native teachers have inscribed their names on the roll of service

Photo, Presbyterian Foreign Missions



DWELLERS IN THE WILD PLAINS OF SOUTHERN FORMOSA

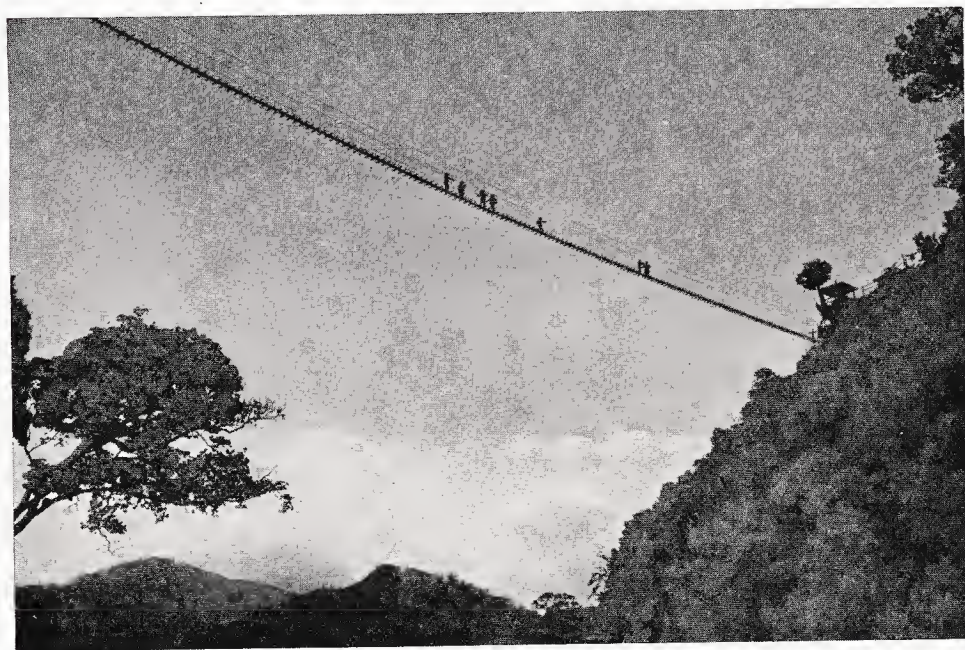
The Paiwans have practically abolished their practice of head-hunting, and having been in close communication with the Chinese for many years past, have adopted many modern ways. At one time they were very powerful, and an ancient Chinese geographer, describing the savage tribes which resisted the advance of the Chinese invaders, alluded to the Paiwans as a "courageous people who gloried in warfare"

Photo, Nippon Yusen Kaisha



TAIHOKU'S SUBSTITUTE FOR THE HANSOM CAB

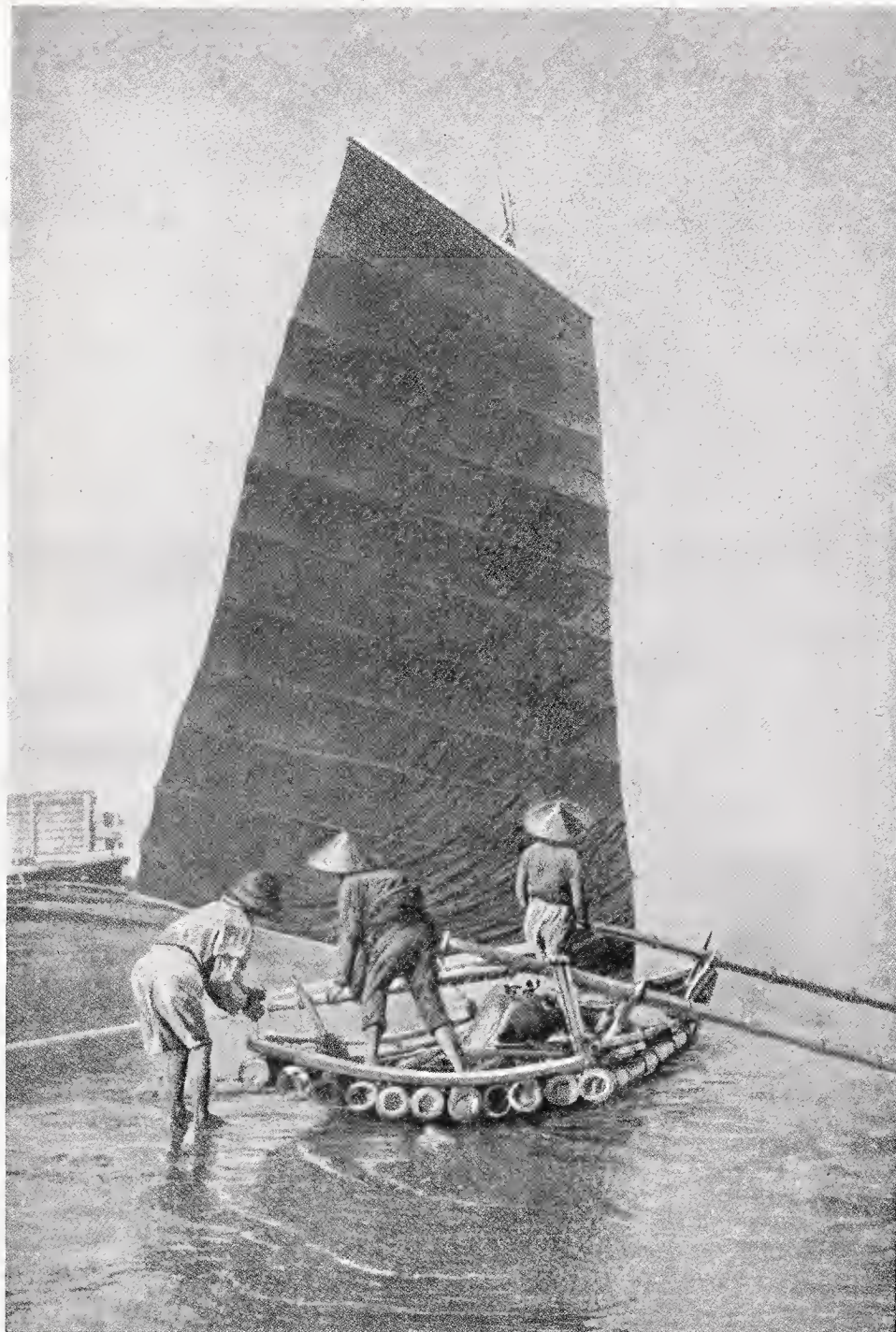
In Taihoku, the chief town of Formosa, where East and West mingle in incongruous fashion, a remarkable assortment of vehicles is to be seen. Practically anything that has two wheels comes under the category of conveyance, and the "hansom" seen above, with its youthful coachman and strange piece of horseflesh attached to it, is typical of Formosa's better-class carriages



PROFESSIONAL "TIGHT-ROPE" WALKERS OF THE FORMOSAN HIGHLANDS

Astonishing proofs of savage ingenuity are the Formosan aborigines. Dwelling for the most part in elevated houses they are accustomed to "walk the air," and their suspension bridges are singularly clever. Supported solely by rattan cables, these amazing structures span the great spaces between lofty mountains, and the agile hillmen traverse them without a trace of fear

Photo, Dr. Charles Hose



FORMOSAN BAMBOO RAFT OF CHINESE FISHERMAN

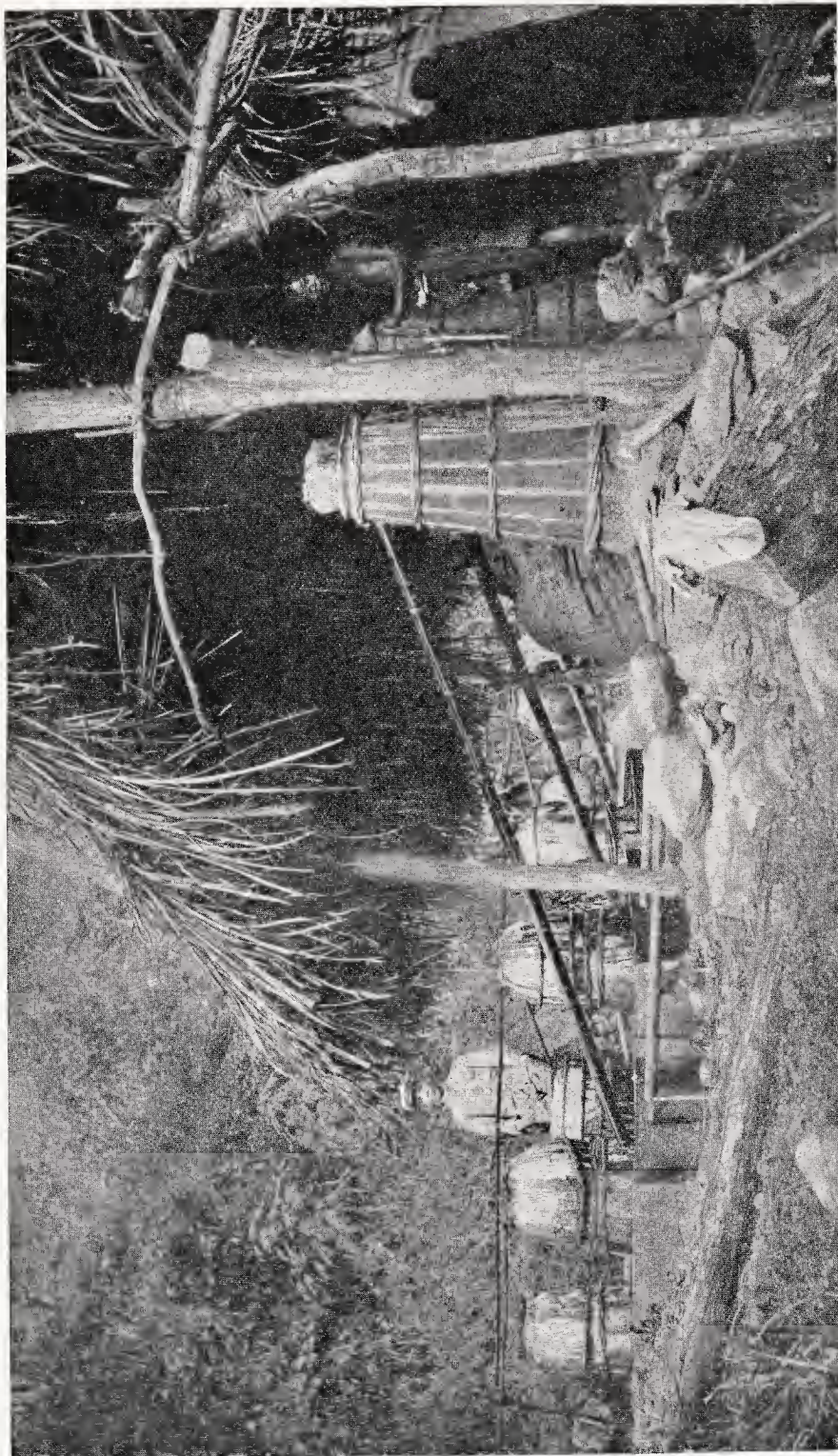
The Têk Pai, or "Catamaran" as it is called by Europeans, is a large raft of stout bamboo lashed together. A slight railing runs round it, and a tub in the centre provides a safe seat for the passenger. Frail and insecure as it may appear, it, nevertheless, is the best type of vessel to cope with the rough seas round the Formosan coast



MARCH OF CIVILIZATION UNDER JAPANESE TUTELAGE AMONG THE ABORIGINES OF FORMOSA

On the Ilha Formosa, literally the beautiful isle, Japanese administration has effected great improvements in the conditions of the inhabitants, and although many savage tribes still maintain their wild independence in the inaccessible regions of the interior, the majority of the aborigines has been brought within the scope of Japanese influence. The educational system is extended to the natives, and a military training is transforming a considerably large savage element into a resourceful and well-disciplined body of men

Photo, Nippon Yusen Kaisha



UNDER ARMED PROTECTION : A CAMPHOR STILL IN THE FOREST FASTNESSES OF FORMOSA

Formosa is virtually the main source of the world's supply of camphor, and the industry was made a Government monopoly when the island came into the possession of the Japanese. Camphor stills worked by natives and Chinese under Japanese control are distributed over the districts where the camphor laurel grows. The chips are placed in circular wooden retorts which stand over water kept boiling by a furnace beneath. The mixed vapour from the camphor and the water is conducted through pipes into earthenware vats cooled by running water, where it condenses in the form of white crystals

Photo, Presbyterian Foreign Missions



AT WORK IN FORMOSA'S MAIN INDUSTRY: DRAINING OFF CAMPHOR OIL

After the camphor has crystallised lumps of it are placed in wooden troughs and all the free essential oil is drained off into pans and then taken to the refineries for further treatment. This yellowish, essential camphor oil is used as an embrocation. It must not be confused with camphorated oil, which is camphor dissolved in olive oil



PLACID WORK WHERE DANGER LURKS UNDER EVERY BUSH

Camphor workers lead a dangerous life, for the forests are haunted by head-hunting savages who are only kept in check by armed forces protecting the stills against molestation. The tree is felled, and with adze-like tools the workers gouge away chips small enough to be placed in the retorts. One man can generally cut enough chips to keep one stove supplied and also attend to the distillation

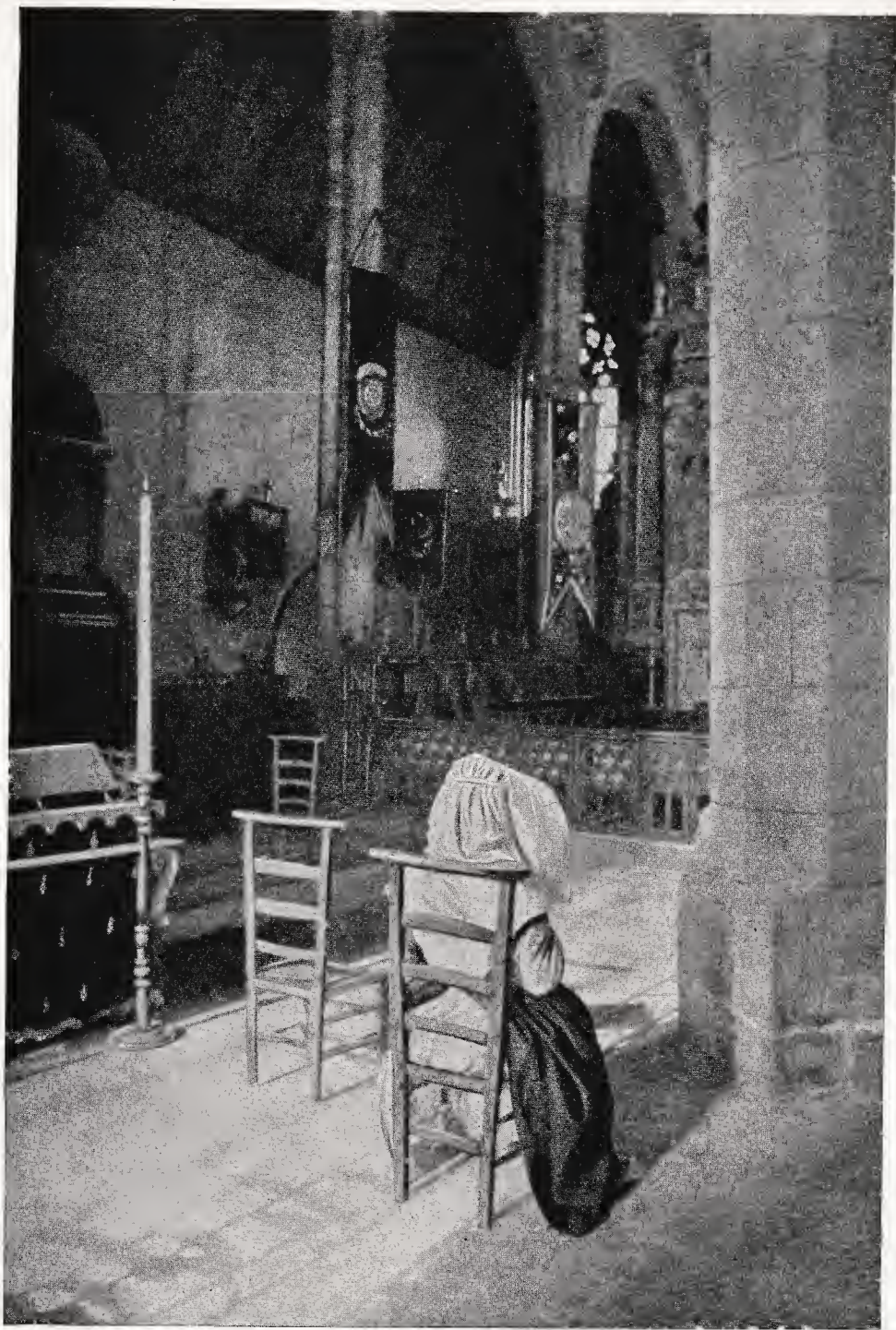
among new immigrants. But whatever were their mistakes at the beginning, the Japanese have since made ample amends. Civil government was established in 1898 under Viscount Kodama, an able, conscientious, and determined administrator, and Formosa began to prosper, and its present condition furnishes an unanswerable certificate to the competency of the Japanese as colonisers.

There is no element of civilized government which has not been introduced. Education, sanitation, hygiene, justice and punishment, roads, railways, harbour improvements, posts, telegraphs and telephones, lighthouses, waterworks, industry, agriculture, afforestation, minerals, banking, insurance, town improvements, have all come under the fostering care of honest and energetic

experts, and it may be said that life in the settled part of the island has been revolutionised. From being a heavy burthen it has become a prosperous asset to the nation, and a condition of anarchy has been converted into one of peace and prosperity. In 1920 its population was 3,654,398.

The expansion of trade, both with foreign countries and with the parent islands of Japan (Japan proper), has been marked by a high degree of progress, both in its quantities and values. In the twenty-three years ending 1920 the aggregate value of imports and exports grew from yen 31,000,000 to yen 389,000,000, a twelve-fold increase.

Verily, there is nothing to which Japan puts her hand which does not turn to gold.



LONELY VIGIL: THE SPIRIT OF CATHOLIC BRITTANY

Brittany's stormy and rock-bound coasts, its wild and barren plains, bleak hills, and lonely valleys form fitting environment for that spirit of devotion that still characterises the tillers of the soil and toilers of the sea who form the mass of the population of old Armorica. The lonely figure keeping vigil in the silent church beside the dead, aptly symbolises this spirit

Photo, Miss V. Onslow